Report of Canal Investigations,) throw that in my face, and say there is proof of "corrupt confederacy." Is that are my madele in a Committee of the Assembly? Why

ind sy, there is proof of "corrupt confederacy." Is that and sy, there is proof of "corrupt confederacy." Why commindable in a Committee of the Assembly? Why supportly what I have done worthy of accusation, and if, instead of taking proof they choose to rely on a book of botted of taking proof they choose to rely on a book of botted of taking proof they choose to rely on a book of widence, collected by another Committee, why not give searcher nee by which the proof could be found! How can as scenastion be met; with no specification of offense, no reference to proof! But the report of the Committee is such they refer for proof was before submitted to both inches of a former Legi-lature, and it is a poor compliment to say that such proof, if it existed then, escaped notions that if discovered, I would not have been prosected for impeachment at that time.

My reply to the fourth and fifth individual specifications have no state that the Assister of the Superintendents to the Canal Board during my temporary absence upon the Canal, and that the iss information I received on the subject was through the publication of his communication in the newspapers. I had, reviews to this, carefully examined the expenditures made by the Superintendents, and also the necessity for making them, both on the line of the Canal and in my office; and, believing them to be necessary for the maintenance of navigual and the unblic interests, had so gettined.

them, both on the line of the Canal and in my office; and, believing them to be necessary for the maintenance of navigation and the public interests, had so certified.

Under these circumstances I should have been justly chargeable with direlection of duty if I had removed these effects upon the general and vague canges of the Auditor, unsupported by any evidence of wasteful or improvident capenditure or of fraud, made by disappointed competitors for office, on public rumer, and communicated by a vind et ive officer who never visits the Canals, and can therefore form no reliable opinion in regard to the necessity for such

I may also remark, that at the time I was first informed I may also remark, that at the time I was first informed of the "dissatisfaction" of the Auditor the two Superintendents were under trial before the Canal Board upon these same charges, and though I certainly had the power of removing them it was very questionable whether it should have been exercised at that time, even if I had been satisfied that the charges were well founded.

The result of the trial, however, settled the matter to the facilities of the Canal Board exercises.

"satisfaction" of every member of the Caoal Board, ex-cept these who from political considerations would have preferred to have had the Superintendents removed. In reply to the seventh specification, I have to state that the Committee are in error both in their statement of the cost of the cocking at West Troy, and in regard to the authority conferred on me by the Canal Board in relation authority conferred on me by the Canal Board in relation thereto. By the resolutions of the Canal Board, I was directed to

By the resolutions of the Canal Board, I was directed to construct a dock betwee Coertsin points on the Canal, on certain plans which the s-veral resolutions specified, and which were changed in each of the resolutions. It was proved before the Canal Board that the Auditor emitted to enter one of these resolutions upon the muntes of the Board, and the resolution of the 14th of April was passed by the Board to ratify the omission of duty on his

passed by the Board to the work previous to this date was the expenditure on the work previous to this date was therefore strictly in accordance with the directions of the

Can Board.

The whole cost of the docking, as will be seen in a subsequent place, was less than \$30,000, and it was therefore legally within the power of the Canal Board to authorize the xpenditures. An examination of the vast business which the dock no

An examination of the vast business which the dock now accommodates, and the increased trade which has accuracy in consequence of its construction, will be found to be an ample justification of the expenditure.

In reply to the eighth specification. I will state that the sand har which was removed from the foot of the lock at West Trey, in the Hudson River, wholly obstructed the navigation of this portion of the Canal, and would have rendered works which have cost the State a quarter of a millions of dollars, useless, and seriously interrupted all the business which is sent to the Erie and Champlain Canals from the City of Trey.

from the City of Troy.

It is, however, a sufficient reply to the allegations of the Committee, that "it is clear that the Hudson River is no epart of the Eric Canal," to state, that the maps of the State Canals, on file in the Auditor's office, show that this Sate Canas, on he in the Auditor's office, show that this pation of the Hudson River is declared by law to be a perion of the Eric Canal, and consequently that it was in pertive on the Commissioner to perform the work in quasties, as it it was any other portion of the navigable Canals. In regard to the ninth specification, I have to state that

the Albany Basin is declared by law, to be a part of the Frie Canal, and is placed under the charge of the Canal Commissioners, who are required to keep it in navigable condition, in the same manner as other portions of the pub-The Committee have not specified their objections to this

The Committee have not specified their objections to this expenditure, and I would beg leave respectfully to refer to page 56 of this communication, and to the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, pages 72 to 76, for a mere full reply to the objections made to the expenditure; and also to observe that a bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Hon. Mr. Forsyth, for the payment of the expenses already incurred, and for the completion of the work, which assumes the same ground that I have taken y to the tenth specification, I have to state, that

during the whole period of time since I have cutered upon the duties of my office, I have been constant in my affention to them, and have not during the two years and a half, been absent to the extent of thirty days in the ag-

There in strict compliance with law and my own sense I have in strict compliance with law and my own sense of duty, visited many portions of the Canals under my charge, much oftener than the statute quoted by the Committee requires. I have also visited those sections of the Canai referred to by the Committee on many occasions, when the witnesses called before the Committee (the Superintendents) were not, and in some cases could not be present, and to these facts two of the Superintendents testified before the Select Committee; but most of their testimony my not be some purposal and casson, was mony up in this point, for some unexplained reason, was excluded by the Committee. I have also repeatedly given public notice of such intended visitations; and so far from

recling myself censurable for this alleged neglect of duty. I feel conscious that the result of a full inquiry will establish the fact that, I have devoted as much time, thought and energy, to the important interests confided to me, as any one of my associates or predecessors.

In reply to the eleventh specification. I have to state, that I have believed that the interests of the State would be best promoted, by requiring the Engineers to attend before the Canal Appraisers, whenever other duties prevented me from appearing before them, except in those cases when the Canal Appraisers, themselves agents of the State and thoroughly conversant with the matters before them, should deem the presence of myself, or an agent, or coursel unnecessary. seel unnecessary. he expense of such agencies or counsel would be large,

wholly unrecessary.

In the particular case cited by the committee, there was no authority of law for me to act, or to employ counsel, it

no authority of law for me to being under a special act.

I have thus endesvered to analyze and arrange the various charges which the committee have made directly against me, or against some Boardfor which I was a member, and have also very briefly replied to their several

pecifications.

The remainder of Mr. Mather's Communication is devoted to a review of the course persued by the Committee, &c.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Masonic Farewell to Dr. Kane-Addresses on the Oc-

casion.

The Masonic Fraternity met at Crosby-st. Medical Col lege last night, to give a Brother's wishes at parting to Dr. Kane, whose expedition is to sail this day for the Polar Ocean. There were a large number of the brethren pres. out, dressed in regalis, and also several ladies. Among those on and near the platform we noticed Joseph E. Ha vens, Deputy Grand Master; Oscar Coles, P. G. M.; D. J. W. Powell, Grand Secretary; L. Dugan, Sr. Grand Secretary; L. A. Sykes, Sen. Grand Warden; F. Wenz, Rep resentative of South Carolina; A. C. Babcock, P. G. M Grand Lodge of Connecticut; J. Barry, Junr. G. W.; J Stewards, J. B. Fox, A. Coloveioni, C. B. Burkhard, A. Kenkley, A. Brower, H. E. Mellen, Colonel N. Leiper uncle to [Dr. Kane, &c. in the absence of the Grand Master the Deputy Grand Master presided. Half past seven o'clock was appointed as the time for the pre sentation of an Address, but a message was received from Dr. Kane, apologizing that he could not, in consequence of imperfant engagements, come so soon—and he did not arrive till after 8 o'clock. He was conducted to the platform by Brether Copnan, and then introduced to the brethren by the Deputy Grand Master, and received with Masonic honors. After these ceremonies had been gone through, an cde was sung by some musical friends who had voluntered this services for the coordinate with a state of the coordinate with the coordinate of the coordinate with the coordinate of th

Mr. Havens then made the following remarks: Mr. Havens then made the following remarks:

BRETHRES: In the h story of Free Masonry may be traced, from time immenorist, the landable custom of sympathizing with and honoring those of our brettiren who may have distinguished themselves in science or philanthrepy, and there is no expression of our heart that we give vent to more consonant with the general principles of our order. One of the most prominent objects of free Masonry is to excite in the mind of every candidate for its mysteries a desire for a thorough knowledge and investigation of the sciences; and although the one most uteresting to us is the science of geometry, yet a knowledge of all, to a greater or less degree, form the acquisitions of the educated Mason. Our ancient brethren were all lovers of the arts and sciences. There was one, the great Pythagons, who, in a distinguished manner, enriched his mind abundantly with a general knowledge of things, but more especially in geometry or masonry, and before his mind abundantly with a general knowledge of things, but more especially in geometry or masonry, and before and since his day there has ever been a lively interest namified each of the craft on this prominent, and, as a society, peculiar feature of our ancient and henorable institution but while we endeavor to enforce the necessity for the acquisition of this knowledge, we are taught never to lose sight of the most beautiful tenests of our institution, which are "friendship, morality, and brotherly love." It is by educating our hearts in these virtues, we are enabled to perceive the utility and enjoy the happy results of our associations, Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance. She binds us by our sympathetic cords, and by her principles we form our friendships and establish our connections, and the heart and the tongue join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity. In view of these characteristics of our beloved institution, our Grand

Lodge, at a recent special communication, voted to our worthy brother, Dr. E. K. Kane—a brother who has already distinguished himself in science and philanthropy and has in prospect still greater distinctions. Resolutions of sympathy and an address expressive of our feelings in regard to the bold and magnanimous enterprise, on which he is upon the eye of embarking. We have assembled this be is upon the eye of embarking. be is upon the eve of embarking. We have assembled thus evening, agreeably with the expressed wish of the Grand Lodge, that they may be formally and publicly presented, they carry with them the sentiments, sympathies, solicitudes and prayers of his masonic brathren.

Past Grand Master Coles then rose and made the follow

ing address to Dr. Kane:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren: At an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge, convened on the loth ult., the following resolution was unanimously

adopted:

Resired, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Grand Ledge te prepare a seriable address, expressive of the deep sympathy ententained by his breishren toward Brother Kane, on the eve of his departure upon a perilous veyage in search of Sir John Franklu, and that the Committee be directed to wait on Brother Kane, upon the sky of this sailing, and in the name of the Masonic Freternity of the State wish him a god-speed.

Your Committee have undertaken the pleasing task assigned them, although fully aware that they would fail in properly expressing the feelings of the Masonic fraternity, yet hoping that the results of their labor would be regarded with that true feeling of charity which should ever be the prominent characteristic of the children of the mystic tie.

with that true feeling of charity which should ever be the prominent characteristic of the children of the mystic tie. Brother Kane: You are within a few days to bid adien to your native land, to embark upon a voyage full of danger, hardship and privation. No bright skies, no sunny climes, no land marked by the history of the past, lures you from your home. The dark stormy ocean of the North, the icolound sea, whose ripple has never yet been parted by man's handwork, is your goal. No fancied pleasure, se ductive in its anticipation, is to shorten your lonely path, but perils stern in their reality will encompass it on every side. But your stout heart will never quail, and in the hour of danger you will look upward to your flag, and as you of danger you will look upward to your fisg, and as you read mercy inscribed upon its folds, your cry will be onward, still coward; you will be cheered through the dreary watches of the night with the thought that many a heart's aspirations are ascending to heaven, invoking the God of sea and of land to watch over the fearless mariners, t

sea and of land to watch over the fearless mariners, to guide them through the waste of waters, and to return them safe to the bosoms of their families and their homes.

Brothers: The motives which have induced you to again embark upon a voyage, whose anticipated dangers might appai the bravest, are well known and deeply appreciated. The world has long sympathized with her who has never for one moment been abandoned by kope. The little cherub perched aloft to buoy up the fading spirits of the sailor, has smiled upon the sailor's wife; and when others despaired, she clung with all a woman's love to the fond hope paired, she clung with all a woman's love to the fond nope that her wandering mariner would again stand upon his native strand. England shared her griefs and her hopes, native strand. England shared her griefs and her hopes, and [England's gailant sons have striven manfally to rescue from his key prison England's adventurous voyager. Their efforts have been vain, and they have returned without tidings of the lest ones. That they failed to penetrate the veil with which mystery has enshrouded Franklin and his companions, has but increased the admiration with which the world regards the persevering energy which prompts you to renew the attempt to carry aid to the lonely which the world regards the persevering energy which prompts you to renew the attempt to carry aid to the lonely captives. As men, we share with the world its sympathies; as Masons, we cherish a deeper feeling. You are our brother; you are, as we are, a member of that family whose children are bound together by an advanantine chain, whose every link is stamped with the impress of brotherly love. You are like as a branch of that tree whose root is in the earth's center, and whose spreading boughs overshadow the surface of the globe. We are children of the same mother; we have been taught the same precepts; our masonic lessons have been learned from the same holy book. The duties sujoined upon us, our mutual dependence upon each other, bind us together by a mystic cord, whose every thread has been weven in the loom of affection. Time cannot weaken that cord; distance cannot extend beyond its length; its center is truth; its surface one of God's holiest attributes, Charity. To relieve the distresses of a brother, to comfort his wife in affliction, is one of the first lessons we have been taught, and how deep is the impression it has made upon you! For even now you first lessons we have then taught, and how deep is the im-pression it has made upon you! For even now you abandon the joys of home, the comforts and pleansures of kindred intercourse, you sever, for the time, the ties which bind you to those near and dear to you; you grapple with danger, to grasp, with the true masonic grip, the hand of your suffering bro-ther—for Franklin is our brother; he is a mason; and you with the true masonic grip, the band of your suffering brother—for Franklin is our brother; he is a mason; and you who so well appreciate your own duties can appreciate, too, our feelings to him and yourself. If our hearts be and with the thoughts of his sufferings, the gloom vanishes in the reflection that our gallant brother will soon alleviate them; the dark forebodings in which we may have indulged are dispelled by the hope that your efforts in the cause of philanthropy may be cheered with that success which your generous courage so well merits. While the Masonic fraternity ewes to you a debt of gratitude, its thanks are also due to another; and you can well afford to share them with him. We recognize with true sincerity the efforts made by Mr. Grinnell, who, without the hope of fee or reward, has nobly stood forth a friend to humanity, and has generously proffered his aid to advance the philanthropic enterprise in which we all feel so deep an interest. No language we can use can add value to the reward he has already received—the approval of his own benevolent heart. And now, Brother, to you we would say at paring, relying upon the Almighty for support and protection, we would commend you to his care; and in the dreary days you are to pass we would charge you never to despair, but or remember that your vessel is gaided by Him who holds the sea in the hollow of his hand, and at whose breath the waves are settled. Go forward, and may the Supreme Grand Master of Heaven be with you to gaard and defend you; and when you shall return none will be more eager to welcome you than the brethren of the mystic tye.

To this address Dr. Kane responded as follows:

In behalf of myself and my associates in the American in the first of the state of the protection of the state of the protection of the protection

In behalf of myself and my associates in the American Arctic Expedition, &c., I thank you, sir, most cordially for the tone and lasguage of your very appropriate and feel-address, and the pleasure I have experienced in hearing it. With regard to your remarks directly associated with my name, I should be embarrassed could I not refuse to be-

lieve them addressed to me in any other capacity than that of the representative of a cause which perhaps may claim to associate Christian cherity with American enterprise—the attempt to save a gallant officer and his fellows from a dreadful death, without inquiring whether he or they and curselves are citizens of the same, or of another race, or clime, or nation.

Worshipful, I have heard upon this floor to-night our

Worshipful, I have heard upon this floor to-night our party characterized as a Masonic Expedition. And is it not this? And is its work not substantial Masonry?

Are you, Sir, and you brothers here, that are gathered around me, are we blindly attached to this or that ritual, of this or that Form or Order of the Masonic Institution? Say, is it not rather that we see reflected in Free Masonry the cause of Free Brotherbood throughout the world; and that our signs and our symbols, our tokens, legends and passour signs and our symbols, our tokens, eigends and passwores are only honorable in our eyes, and honored, because they are a language in which Affection can securely speak to Sympathy, and Humanity safely join hands with Honor? Gerifenee, we are called in our day, perhaps, to make Masonry what it should be; not a sectarian Society, to Masonry what it should be; not a sectarian Society, to garb, or rank, or enrol men, to separate men from their fellows, but a bond to unite the good and true in a common union, for the common defense and welfare of all who are good and true men. Our brother Franklin! He was one who ruled his conduct by the compass and the square; and the accents of wee never for him fell on a unpitying ear. It may be he cannot hear your voice to night, calling to him, "Brother, be of good cheer," but there are others living—other Franklins yet to live, and to be horn, whom your example and your sympaths will help. there are others living—other Franklins yet to live, and to be born, whom your example and your sympathy will help to encourage, and excite to emulate his example, when they, too, peril their lives for the advantage and advancement of their species. These will not fall unnoticed: they shall not sirk while a brother's outstretched hand can save them. The Mason, the true man, wherever in this Grand Lodge that the Most Worshipfal has built up for our habitation,—wherever the cry of affliction is heard—hastens to the rescue of the widow's son.

An anthem was then sung.

The President then announced that Brother Grant, from the St. John's Grand Lodge, New-Jersey, was present with an address from his Lodge. Mr. Grant was then introduced, and presented the address, to which Dr. Kane briefly

replied.

The President then announced that such of the breihren as desired to be introduced to Dr. Kane could do so after the meeting was dissolved. He then declared the meeting

dissolved.

On the President making this announcement several persons rushed forward to be introduced to Dr. Kane, and all expressed the most fervent desires for the success of his enterprise and his speedy return to his country.

CHARTER REFORM.

Meeting of Citizens in the Eighth Ward.

In answer to a call from a number of prominent citizens of the Eighth Ward, a meeting was held last evening in Colon's Hall to take measures for aiding in the adoption of amendments to the City Charter. The attendance was not very numerous. Mr. Geo. Paulding was called to the Chair Jacob Anthony, Samuel B. Althause, Michael Gross, Henry Ellsworth, Vice Presidents; J. N. Phillips, W. B. Aiken, Robert Henry, H. N. Wild, Secretaries. The President asked the pleasure of the meeting. [A voice-I move we adjourn.] Not seconded.

Mr. J. N. Phillips read the following preamble and resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas Experience has demonstrated that the present Charter of our City is ineffectual in affording that proper legislation in our municipal affairs, and that adequate protection is escentially necessary to the safety, comfort, convenience, and mercests of its himbitanis—and whereas, with the view of remedying existing evils, an Act amending said Charter has been parsed by the Legislature to be submitted for the confirmation of the people onTuesday, the 7th of June, therefore

me, therefore Resolved, That we do cordially and warmly approve of said mended Charter, and believe it to be well-calculated materially to lyance the interests of the City, the protection of the citizens, and to load that good and faithful management required in the administrator of our local Government. Resolved, That as citizens of the Eighth Ward, deeply interested, in mmon with our fellow-citizens throughout this great Micropolis, in

Resolved, That as citizens of the Eighth Word, deeply interested, in common with our fellow-citizens throughout this great Micropolis, in having wire and wholesome laws, and these honestly executed, we will give our earnest and energetic efforts in promoting the adoption of our Amended Charter, and to that end call on all the good people of the Empire Ward to tally in support of sound laws, good government, and faithful representatives.

Recolved, That this meeting appoint a Vigilance Committee, develong its exerctions at the polls on Twesday the 7th of June, in striving for such a timmplant and overwhelming majority for the new Charter as will emphatically exhibit the determination of the people that the period for an hobest and faithful City Government shall not be long delayed.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting (with power to add to their number) be requested to adopt the necessary measures for ensuring the success of the new Charter, and that proper persons be stationed at the several polls in the Ward to distribute tickets, and to prevent thegal veltog.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published.

Mr. Simpson then rose and addressed the meeting. He

had come 50 miles in order to be present, on reading the had come 50 miles in order to be present on reading the asnouncement of the meeting. He was not one of those who denounced the City Government in that wholesals manner that too many persons were in the habit of doing. He had known many, very many, honest men who were members of our City Government. There do, undoubtedly, creep into every position men who would knowingly do vrong, but he thought that the majority of City Officers desired to do right; but he imputed the failure of many of them in their attempt to do their duty, to ignorance and not to design. He was present at the Mass Meeting in Metropolitan Hall, and he did not altogether approve of everything that transpired there. He thought that some of the expressions there were too rash. He had read the Amended Charter, and he thought, in the main, that it was a good one, but he considered that some small technical errors wanted to be corrected. There are many good features in it, among the first of which is the removal of the Aldermen from the Judges' beach. What an inconsistency it would be for a Senator to attempt to administer the laws which he made. Another good feature is that money appropriations shall originate from the Council. But the best of all is the removing the Police from all political partyisms. He could have been Chief of Police had he chosen to accept the office, but he felt it was opposed to his principles. He did not like the turning out of ministerial or other officers every three or four years; with the Legislature it was well enough; and he finally advised the citizens to march bravely up to the polls, and do their duty; and he doubted if any advantage would accurate the enemy—even though they had got a reserve force of 10,000 voters—if the citizens only did their bounden duty—the duty which they owed not only to themselves, but to their posterity. [Appleaue]

Mr. Aiken next came forward. He felt convinced that announcement of the meeting. He was not one of those

owed not only to themselves, but to their posterity. [Applause]

Mr. Alken next came forward. He felt convinced that the Charter, as amended, was just what the people wanted. He was much pleased that there were to be sixty council men; he thought it would not be so easy to bribe 60, as it had been the old number. He should not like to charge the Aldermen with being guilty of deliberate fraud, but it was very suspicious when men who went into office comparatively poor, came out with any amount of dollars.—People would make remarks, and they were not always of the most flattering nature. He was glad to see that both parties were feeling it to be their duty to lay aside minor differences of opinion, and unite with one glorious whole on this all important question; he hoped they would not only talk, but act. [Applause.]

Mr. Monas, in answer to a call from the President, addressed the meeting. He believed that it was not right to stigmatine the present City Gevernment, for he had been constituate terms with many of these persons at Tanmany

stignatine the present City Gevernment, for he had been on minimate terms with many of these persons at Tammany Hall and other places, and he had also occasion to know that many of the Aldermentwere good Democrats and are strictly honest men. He thought that that part of the amenement which required a two-third vote to nullify the veto of the Mayor would be a most excellent provision; for if, as has been more than once, a single vote weighs heavy enough in the balance to annul and make void the veto of the Mayor, we might as well disponse with that affair sitogether. [Applause.] He was in favor of abolishing all property qualifications for Common Councilman, for he felt that a man of good common sense, (who did not own a house, and have plenty of money at command) could act as judicially and beneficially for the public weal as could the possessor of thousands. And in conclusion he hoped that every man would cast his vote in favor of the reform. [Applause.]

Applause | Mr Wild was loudly called for. He went into a long Mr Wild was foully called for. He went into a long leview of the many instances of corruption in the City Government, which are familiar as "household words" to every one. He said he had some little property, but he did not know how long he should hold it as things went along now. He inquired with great earnestness what was the difference between Whig and Democrat? Although he had had much expe-rience with both parties, he could never tell the difference between them. He said the Whigs had set the example in rience with both parties, he could never tell the difference between them. He said the Whigs had set the example in wrong-doing, which their followers, the Democrats, has not beer slow to take advantage of. He said that he was one of the Grand Jury who had indicated the Alderman not beer slow to take advantage of. He slad into new as one of the Grand Jury who had indicted the Aldermen, and but two minutes before they were so indicted they sent two yeangsters to Blackwell's Island for stealing feurteen shillings. Which were the greatest regues? After a few further remarks on the "unuiscoverable" differences between the two political parties, he concluded by exhorting all to support the amendment. At the close of his remarks he was warmly applauded.

Several other persons addressed the meeting, but as their remarks were simply in commendation and approval of the preceding speakers, we have not given them.

After the sneaking, the President, on motion, appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Vigilance to further the adoption of the Amended Charter by the people: H. Erben, Stephen Hasbronck, J. G. Moffet, S. W. Man waring, Mr. Wainwright, W. J. Van Kirk, H. N. Wild, Robert Henry, J. N. Phillips, H. J. Ryerson, D. D. Eagan, Wm. Tucker, Francis Steel, Jacob Berus, H. J. Hart, W. n. Alken, S. P. Goldson, John J. Moffat, G. Paulding, Jos. P. Simpson, Willis Blackstone, Wm. Parker, and Henry Bremer.

On motion, the officers of the meeting not named above

After passing a resolution to publish the proceedings in The Tribune and The Herald, the meeting adjourned.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE. MONDAY, May 29, 1850. This Conference mot this morning at a c'clock, and after the usual prayer, the Presiding Bishop (Simpson) declared that he was ready to proceed to business. Rev. Mr. Griswold said: In the papers a mistake oc-

curs in giving the items of the Committee on Temporal ities. It was stated that in making the appropriations a was, that there was a deficiency on the other side; an amount of nearly \$200 was appropriated to superanneated preachers more than to the churches, and he called the attention of the Reporters to this for the purpose of cor-

Dr. Fairchild, Secretary of the American and Bible Or, Fairchio, Secretzy of the American and force Christian Union Society, was here introduced to the Conference by the Bishop. He stated that his object in coming before the Convention was to bespeak their aid in behalf of the Society of which he was the Secretary. The object of the Society was to introduce pure and evangelical Christianity instead of that which was corrupt and idolatrous. The cause which led to the establishment of the trous. The cause which led to the establishment of the Society, was a desire to counteract the evils of the Papacy, which was so well known to be eppesed to the spread of Religious and Political Freedom, and opposed to the reading of the Bible. There were three hundred and forty millions of Christians in Europe, and more than two-thirds of these were more or less affected with the errors of Popery; and it was most important to have this portion of the people of the earth evangelized and brought from under the evals of an insure Christianity, of Holatry, and the Popery, and it was most important to make his port in of the people of the earth evangelized and brought from under the evils of an impure Christianity, of Idolatry, and the worship of Images and Relics; to bring them to the knowledge of true Religion. In consequence of this being the legitimate object of the Society, they could not send Missionaries to the Heathen or the Makomedan—only to idolations and impure Christians; those under the government of the Papacy, and those of the Greek branch of that Church. There were Missionaries sent with this view to Italy, England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Poland and Russia; and as Methodists were always foremost in Missionary labers, he hoped they would take this subject into consideration. If the present condition of Spain and Portugal was locked to, and compared with the condition of Protestant countries, the after inapplicability of Religion as practised there to the requirements of the Human Race, will be easily perceived. Many causes might be alleged for the little progress the cause of Truth has made in some occuntries—in the Pacific, in the Sandwich Islands, and in Oregon, where it was said the Red man killed the Missionaries, but this was all attributable to the opposition of the Papists and their Jesuits. He hoped for the support of the Methodists generally.

odists generally.

Dr. Bangs proposed a resolution, pledging the Conference to give the Society a proper support, which passed unanimously.

It was then moved to proceed with the case of Rev. He-

Mr. Pease.-We will take up Specification Two, on the

Second Charge, as follows:

"In having failed to give me a written copy of any charge against se, or any specific charge, until arraigned before the Committee of the Committee Mr. P. stated that all the proof he had to offer on this

liject, was in already.

Specification Third was then read:

"In taxing betrayed his sympathy for the cause of the acc
d having cudestored to influence the Committee adversely a

e."
Brother John Cameron was examined by Mr. Perry.
Q. Did the Presiding Elder betray his sympathy for the A. I think he did, by ruling out testimony offered for the defense, and admitting similar evidence for the prosecution.

Q. Do you remember any protest or exceptions rated

Dr. Bond offered a protest which was ruled out.

Q. Do you recollect anything else !
A. I thought the charge was biased and one-sided, in favor of the prosecutor.

Q. Can you recollect any one act of the Presiding Elder real-cular to influence the Committee in their decision? alculated to influence the Committee in their decision?

A. I do not recollect any particular act; the time is too

org passed. Q. What was the general bearing of the Presiding A. As far as I could judge, he was in favor of the prose

Cross examined by Mr. Perry-I appeared as a witness

or Brother Pease on that trial; I was one of the stewards; was, of course, permitted to testify.

Q. Were you greatly interested in favor of Mr. Pease, in that occasion?

n that occasion?

Objected to, as this would be giving an opinion.

Mr. Perry contended that it was right, in order to be able o judge of his testimony.

Dr. Bond said that this was an attempt to impeach the

witness and in fact establishing an inquisition.

Mr. Perry—We do not impeach the witness; on the contrary, we give him credit for all brotherly feeling; but as we know how the judgment and opinious of a friend are liable to bias, we desire to hear it.

There was a further argument on the subject, and finally the Chair decided that it was not a proper question, as it opened too wide a door to all the feelings of the parties, pro

nd con.

Mr. Perry-I have no objection to the ruling, and only desired that an exception should be noted, that all questions of this character may be likewise set aside.

Q. What was the nature of the testimosy excluded for

he defense, and the same description allowed for the prose-A. Witnesses on the part of the prosecution were allowed to give impressions in reference to the report of the Committee of the Quarterly Conference.

Q. When this kind of testimony was offered, was it obcord to on the part of the defense?

A. It was not.
Q. Was it on the part of the presecution?

Were you then a member of the Second-st. Church? Are you still a member of that Church?
Question objected to and ruled out.
Are you now a member of the Willstet, Church?

Objected to, and ruled out. Q. Have you had any conversation with Brother Pease about the testimony you were to give on that trial?

Dr. Bond—That is, did Brother Pease tell you what testi-

only to give in this trial?

Mr. Perry-I don't want you to shape my questions for

Dr. Bond-Well, I suppose I have a right to object?
Mr. Perry-Yes, but not to construe and interpret my

Ruled out.

Q. What conversation had you with Brother Pease on the testimony relative to this trial?

Mr. Pease—I must object to this line of examination. Of course it must be well known to all that both parties here held conversations with their witnesses; and certainly I did, for there would be no use in calling persons here as witnesses who could say nothing on the case.

Mr. Pease—called for the Charge of the Presiding Eider. The production of this was objected to, as it was not a part of the record, and was given orally.

Dr. Bond considered that it was as much a part of the proceedings as the testimony. It was the charge to the Committee, and was as important as the charge of the Presiding Judge to the Jury in a Criminal Trial; and we claim that, it being against the prisoner at the bar, it is necessary for testimony on the Specidication.

The Bishop decided that he had no power to order the Charge to be put in evidence unless it was a part of the record; but whether it should have been on the record or not is another question, and whether the Presiding Eider had a right to have put it on the record is not here now to be decided.

After nach records.

After much argument, pro and con, the Bishop decided he could not produce the Charge.

Brother Brown was next examined—I was present at the

Can you state any fact showing that the Presidier Q. Can you state any fact showing that the Presiding Elder unduly sympathized with the prosecution!

A. I think the conduct and the spirit of the Presiding

lder showed this.

The Bishop-I do not think, if this is objected to, that it

Elder showed this.

The Bishop—I do not think, if this is objected to, that it can be admitted; for testimony as to conduct and spirit goes to show his opinion and not facts.

Objected to, and stricken out.

The question was then repeated.

A. When it was proposed to bring evidence on the part of the plaintiff, I saw the Presiding Officer make no objection to anything which was effered; on the contrary, when it was proposed, on the part of the defense, to show parts connected with the case, they were ruled out without being objected to on the part of the plaintiff's coursel. I remember one instance where, when the defendant proposed to prove a fact, and it was objected to, the counsel endeavored to speak and show cause why he wanted to introduce it, when the Chairman rose up and struck his hand warmly on the table, and said, "I will not allow this to go any farther." While Brother Pease was making his address to the Committee, the Chairman was I listless and inattentive, and one of the Committee remarked that it would soon be midnight, and the Chairman answers. "Yes," During the whole of Brother Pease's remarks, to the contrary, as soon as Brother Pease's remarks, to get through with the address that was then being made. On the contrary, as soon as Brother Arrel arose, on the part of the plaintiff. I saw the Chairman turn and look the counsel in the face, and watch with anxiety and interest all he had to say. At one point in this address, where it seemed to rather confirm the prosecution, I saw the Chair man turn to one of the Committee, who was sitting on his left, and look sharp at him; he winked by closing his left, and look sharp at him; he winked by closing his left eye, knowingly, which plainly conveyed to my mind that he wanted to convey to them, "That's about the thing." I do not a now what the brethren thought around me, for I spoke only to one or two; but I was greatly mortified. It at the wanted to convey to them, "That's about the thing." I do not know what the brethren thought around me, for I speke only to one or two; but I was greatly mortified, myself. I cannot call any other particular partto mind, nor remember anything of the charge; but his whole conduct left that impression on my mind and it has remained ever since.

left that impression on my mind and it has remained ever singe.

Brother Nash was examined—I was a member of the Committee: I recollect that the Presiding Elder at one time winked at me and nodded.

Question by Defense—Can you recollect anything that would lead you to consider that the Presiding Elder showed any undue partiality!

A. I do not now recollect anything at all on this subject, as I was busy in listening to the evidence and paid no attention to anything else; nor did he ever-speak to me so as to prejudice me against Beother Pease; nor speak to me at all on the sublect; nor had be an opportunity.

Q. Did you ever express your opinion on the Charge to the Committee and call it an entrage!

The question was objected to as this was still an opening;

The question was objected to as this was still an opening; because it opened too wide a field, and not because Brother Nash might or might not give evidence adverse to the plaintiff.

Dr. Curry—We are prevented from proving anything but facts, and it may be difficult to do so, so as to give an understanding of the case. The brother was one of the members of the Committee, and his impression on the case could be a guide to the Conference.

Question ruled out.

The following specification was next read:

"In compelling, contrary to all precedent, the Defense to sum up et, and allowing the Prosecution to sum up last." Brother Perry was then examined

Q in what order was then examined.

Q in what order was the summing up directed?

A. I read from the record: "The prosecution would then have the right to open, and Brother Pease and Dr. Hond summed up for the defense, and Mr. Sudlow and Mr. Arrell said a tew words for the prosecution."

Q. Were the presecution allowed to enter at large into the charge on this final summing up, or obliged to confine themselves to the points made by the defense? A. The brethren, in summing up, only occupied a few inutes, and dwelt on the few points which they con-idered important, to the total neglect of the other parts.

Q. Did they confine their remarks to points made by the

defense? A I think not. By "think," I do not mean an inference: I give to the best of my recollection.

O. Did both Arrell and Sudlow make speeches on the

occasion?

A. I do not recollect exactly: it is my impression that they did: but their remarks did not occupy more than ten minutes, and Brother Sudlow did not intend to speak at all: minutes, and prother sandow and not intend to speak at all; only when the other brother had done speaking, he seemed to recollect semething the other had not touched on, and he

to recoilect semething the other had not touched on, and he was permitted to say a few words.

The sixth specification now came up:
"In using means to biss the minds of one or more of the Commissed wirst me before the investigation was had."

Rev. Mr. Sondder was examined.

Q. Did. Rev. Mr. Hangs ever speak to you on the subject of this trial, before you were called on to serve on the Committee? or did he enter at all on the merits of the case with you.

with you!

A. He did speak to me, but I cannot say whether on the A. He did speak to lock out I cannot say whether on the merits of the case; he did not give me any common on the merits of the case; he did not give me any common on the merits of the case; I don't exactly understand the question,

This question was then objected to.

Dr. Curry—We desire to show by this question that
Brother Bangs, before the appointment of the Committee,
went around speaking on this subject, and thus sounded
the minds of persons, that he might know the opinion of
the brethren, in order to select a Committee of his own.

The question was ruled out.

Q. Had you any conversation with Brother Bangs before

the action of the Quarterly Conference in the Second at. Church, making the charge against Brother Pease? A. No. I did not any conversation I had with him grew out of the action of that Conference; I did not accompany

out of the action of that Contribute, I did not accompany
Brother Bangs there.
Q. Did you take tea with Brother Bangs that evening,
or the evening previous, at Brother Jessop's?
Question objected to.
Dr. Curry—We want to show that Brother Scudder was
tampered with. Here is a Presiding Officer going around
and talking about this affair to different brethren, and then

putting those persons on a Committee to try this case.
Such a course would disqualify a Juror from sitting on a
civil case of ten dollars.
Q. Did any person invite you to that Conference?
A. Brother Jessop invited me to go there, after the Love-

Q. Did Brother Bangs invite you down to Brother

O War out present when the action was taken by the Quarterly Meeting Conference which led to the accusation against Brother Pease?

A. I was present at the whole of the Conference; I did not propose to leave, as I recollect; I remained to be at home with Brother Bangs, as he was stopping at my house.

Q. Did you hear the action of the Conference in this case?

A. I listened to the whole; I listened to what was heara-

Did you hear any part of the charge read before it

was produced before the Conference?

A. My impression is that I never heard there was such a paper in existence till it was produced before the Committee. Cross-examined by Mr. Perry-Q. Did Mr. Bangs use any means to bias your mind or that of any member of the

ommittee? Question objected to, and admitted if he knew of any means being used.

Not that I know of.

What was the substance of the conversation referred
your direct examination relative to this investigation? Erother Hill was examined—I was a member of the

Committee at the trial and investigation of charges against Brother Pease: I had no knowledge of the existence of the charge made by Brother Bangs at that investigation, previ-ous to its being delivered: when I beard it read, I did not cognize having heard any of it read before.

Q. Have you heard any observation of a member of the ommittee in reference to the character of that charge?

Q. Do you recollect Brother Bangs reading a paper is your study which you supposed to be this charge?

A. I have no recollection of his having read any paper;
I was passing in and out, and he might have been reading

Q. Was any preacher present with him in your study at

Q. Was any prescner prescut the time?

Question objected to.

Cross examined by Mr. Perry—Brother Bangs has not used any means to prejudice my mind against Brother Pease relative to the investigation; nor of any other monber of the Committee to my knowledge.

The next specification was read:

"In preparing his Charge to the Committee before the cut re audience was in, and also with reading it to one r more members of the Committee before he read it to the whole Committee."

Brother Perry was examined—Q. Did the Presiding Elder show you the Charge before the audien a was in.

A. No, sir, nor did he show me the Charge nor any part of it before the efficial reading, neither before nor after, nor did I read any part of it.

of it before the official reading; neither before nor after; nor did I read any part of it.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the existance of that Charge before the official reading of it?

A. All I know about the Charge delivered is this During the progress of the investigation, I saw a paper in the hend of the Presiding Elder, which I afterward recognized as the paper from which he read the Charge.

Q. Could that paper have been written between the time the testimory closed and its delivery?

A. If Brother Barge's Charge was written as read from the paper, it could not; we had it afterward in the Committee room while deliberating, it appeared to be same, in substance; I did not notice him writing the Charge during the progress of the investigation, but he might have written some during the night.

Q. Was the character of the Charge agreeable to the finding of the Committee!

A. The Charge discussed principles at law; the finding was on the testimony; they were essentially different and distinct.

O. Was there any application of those principles of law

stinct.

Q. Was there any application of those principles of law
the case of Brother Pease in the Charge?

A. No, sir; there was a request that we should apply

hem ourselves.

Q. Was there any reference in the Charge to the facis A. There was a reference to the principles touched by

the allegations; there was no assumption of facts; there was the most impartial submission in the testimony to the

Committee.

The hour for adjournment here arrived, and the Conference adjourned to 2½ P.M.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

On the Bishop announcing that he was ready to hear the case Mr. Pease said that he had but very little testionory more to offer, and the winesses were not present; but if the other side would proceed, they could finish as soon as likely witnesses arrived.

for witnesses strived.

Mr. Perry said he was not ready: it would be proper that alle presecut on should close their case, but they would go on se oper than delay the Conference. He submitted the fol-lowing points of law to the Charr for opinion and decision: lat. Who is the proper presecuting officer when com-plaints are made against a preacher in the interval of the

al Conference ! Is it the duty of the Presiding Elder, when complaints are made against a traveling preacher, in the interval of the Annual Conference, to bring him before a Com

nittee of Investigation?

2d. Whose duty is it, in the investigation of a case of our light of the admissibility of testimony?

4th. Have the Stewards the right to take the funds of the ich, and pay a preacher more than has been estimated. Committee for his support, and approved by the by a Committee for his support, and approved by the Cumterly Conference! 5. Is it proper, in the investigation of a complaint against a preacher (in the interval between the sessions of the Con-ference) before a Committee, to admit written test mony be-ken exparte and without notice given to the opposite

Whose duty is it, in the investigation of a complaint, o determine what is proper matter to record in the pre-cedings that are kept to be transmitted to the Conference, occurding to discipline! Dr. Floyd was then called —I do not recollect any con-

versation having taken piece previous to the meeting; any conversation as to how brother Pease should be tried. Cross examined by Mr. Pease—Do you recollect Mr. Bangs deciding that it came more properly under the third ort of that section?

A. There was conversation on that subject previous to

he trial.
Q. Do you recollect my saying he must send home two
of his Committee, then, and of your replying "the remainder mast be laymen?"
A. I remember that such remarks were made; I think

A. I remember that such remarks were made; I think it was before we were organized for business.

Mr. Nash was called—Q. Do you recollect any conversation relative to the particular section of Discipline under which this investigation should be had?

A. I seked the question myself: The Presiding Elder opened his Discipline Form, 2 sec., chap 9th, part lst, first three questions and answers. There was some conversition as to whether it might not be brought under the 3d question, when Brother Pesse remarked that in that case the Presiding Elder would have to send home two of his committee, and some one said the remainder should be by men; and, after some conversation, the Presiding Elder decided that the case should be brought under the first section. I recollect a remark being made that the case might be made to involve injustice. I do not distinctly recollect if we were organized at the time. I think the prayer followed this conversation, but I cannot recollect; but there was something of organization before this conversation.

Q. Did I ask any question of Brother Bangs, as he proceeded along, reading question by question of the description?

A. I recollect none but that already stated.

A I recollect none but that already stated. Brother Hill was examined—My memory confirms the memory of the preceding witness; but his memory retains

more than mine did.

Etother Scudder was called.—My memory confirms the statement made by the others. The reason for bringing the case under the third section, was that part of the accusaon or bill of charges involved moral character and in

tion to the informality of the charges, or to being arraigned under that specific section.

A I do not remember that they did; I did not hear Dr. Bond object.

Question by Mr. Pease—You said you agreed substan-stantially; tell me how it differs circumstantially; or, I will put the question in another way. In what does your recol-

A. In nothing. Mr. Pease—Well, then, you don't differ in anything; you

rree exactly, and I want that noted.
The resolution of the Quarterly Conference of the Secondst Church was read, complaining that Rev. Mr. Pease withheld \$66 there, and requiring the Ruling Elder to take Proper measures in the premises.

The next specification was for not directing a correct

record to be kept.

Dr. Floyd was called.—Will you state what reasons were assigned by the Committee for not allowing the protest of Brother Pease to go on the record?

Objected to, as the Committee were not on trial and

ruled cut.

Q. What reasons were assigned by the Presiding Elder for ruling out the protest of Mr. Pease?

A. The Presiding Elder consulted with the Committee, who were of epinion that the protest contained an untruth; and I do not know that he assigned any reason publicly.

Dr. Curry objected to these questions as brunging in a third party. The protest read that he probated against evidence not being allowed to show the quo animo of the procecution, and that there was another Committee threatened by way of intimidating the witness.

med by way of intimidating the witness.

Mr Perry contended that this protest was natrne, and contained an imputation on the Presiding Elder and the

Committee.

He effered to call testimony to prove its untrath.

Dr. Bond objected, and said he could bring evidence to prove that the Protest was true, but it would open too wide Objected to and ruled out.

Objected to and ruled out.

Q. Was there any testimony ruled out going to show the quo animo in which the prosecution originated?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Wasthere language used by the Presiding Elder calculated to intimidate the defendant, alledging that there were matters in reserve that might require another comittee ! Objected to and ruled out. Witness—I do not recollect that there was any attempt

made to prove the *quo animo* of the prosecution on the part of the defense, the defendant took exceptions to the ruling; I think the exceptions were noted in the Record; I think

think the exceptions will be used to have been.

Brother Scudder was recalled—I do not recollect that he Presiding Elder assigned any cause for rejecting the rotest; but I have an indistinct memory that he said it contained an untruth.

Q. Did the Preciding Elder prevent the insertion of any part of the proceedings on the record with the exception of the protest?

Not to my knowledge: I remember Brother Pease

making some exceptions to the ruling of the Presiding El-der; but I do not recollect that the Presiding Elder rounsed the facts of the exceptions which were offered being entered on the minutes.

Q. Did you hear the Presiding Eller say that the minutes were his and he would keep them sa he had a minute?

A. I did not; but I heard him say he was responsible for the correct keeping of the minutes, and to see that that was

Brother Hill was examined on this subject, but he could

state nothing positively. If the question had been pro-posed to me out of this Conference, I should have been likely to answer I did, and it was that he refused to admit they to answer I did, and it was that he recused to admit the protest because it contained a false assumption, and an imputation on the Committee. I did not hear him say the minutes were his own. He said he was responsible for their correctness. I have no recollection of hearing the Presiding Elder state that he considered nothing which had been rejected as a part of the proceedings.

On Do you know of any test mony going to show the quo-resimo of the presecution being ruled out?

A. I do not recollect having heard the phrase.

The minutes of evidence before stated in the course of the trial were again read.

Whe second specification was then read, charging the Presiding Elder with unnecessarily subjecting Brother fease to a disciplinary trial without making any offers for an arbitration.

a arbitration. Letters were read from the Presiding Elder, stating that be regretted that he should have to call a Committee, unless Brother Pesse privately arranged the matter.

Brother Jessop was called—Q. Do you know of any and what steps taken by the Presiding Elder to endeavor to settle this matter before charges were presented against Elwether Pessed.

At that Quarterly Conference at which these charges were presented, a member addressed the Presiding Elder, stating that he would be glad if the Presiding Elder would

communicate with Brother Pease respecting certain asper

sions of his character.

Objected to, and the witness directed to confine himself to the dispute between the Quarterly Conference and Mr.

Objected to, and the witness directed to confine himself to the dispute between the Quarterly Conference and Mr. Pease.

A. That there were steps taken by the Presiding Elder to settle that difference between the Conference and Brother Pease, as a Committee of three was appointed as suggested by the Elders, to wait on Brother Pease and explain to him the error, and have the matter settled. At the subsequent Quarterly Conference, they reported to the Presiding Elder, and presented a written report, together with some verbal statements, and in the report they stated that they had failed to adjust the matter.

Q. Bid the Presiding Elder state that I was in error?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Hiw could be suggest the appointment of a Committee to convince me of my error?

A. The Quarterly Conference considered that there was an error in the accounts; the Elder did not say Brother Pease was in error; but to the error alleged in the account of the Treasurer of the Board of So-wards imputing error, and to communicate and explain the matter.

Q. Did you hear Brother Bangs, in the Quarterly Conference, urge the brethren to settle the matter amicably?

A. I have no recollection of any such suggestion.

Brother Sendler was again called.

Q. Did Brother Bangs, previous to his presenting the charge, request of you to see Brother Pease and see if this affair could be settled amicably?

A. He did; he made the request in the evening we returned from the Quarterly Meeting Conference in Secondstand and also the next morning; he urged the matter again, and also the next morning; he urged the matter again, and also the pext morning in the progenition by Dr. Curry—Did he advise you to tell Brother Pease to given them all they asked?

Question by Dr. Curry—Did he advise you to teil Broth-Pease to given them all they asked?

A. He did not, nor did he suggest any mode of settle

Q. Did you not hear the Elder advise the brethren to drop the matter where it was, or to go and settle ! A. No. Sir.

A. No. Sir.

A. No. Sir.

Mr. Perry wished now to reply to the charge of violating the Discipline by allowing the prosocution to sum up last.

Q. Did brother Ludlow sum up.

A. No.: he excused himself from speaking.
Brother Floyd was called:

Q. Did brother Ludlow make any summing up?

A. My recollection is not very distinct; he said a few words; he made no speech—certainly no argument.

Brother Nash was then called. Leave was given brother Ludle w to speak, by the Presiding Elder, but he excused binself. No means were used by the Presiding Elder to diss my mind against brother Pease, previous to the investigation.

igation.

Reother Fleyd was asked the same question, and respond-

Brother Floyd was asked the same question, and responded in the negative.

Mr. Perry announced that he would not offer any more testimony, but leave the case in the hands of the Conference. He offered the Charge of the Presiding Elder. The entire document was an argument to prove that there could in justice be only one calculation made for the year in all churches, and that should be the Conference year, and the practice should be uniform, otherwise there would be great nijustice, as some preachers would receive pay for twenty-five months in two years and other preachers get but twenty-three. This Charge was admitted as part of the evidence in the case.

On the motion of Dr. Bangs, the case was now laid on the table for the present, and the Appointments taken up.

The following were announced as the Committees for Examination for 1854:

For Airst was — Daviel Curry, Bible and Dactrines: Samuel W.

For Sirit pear.—Daviel Curry, Bible and Dectrines; Samuel W.,
Smith, Systematic Divisity; Rubon H. Loomia, Common English;
Herry D Lathan, Composition, Essays, Sermons.
For second pear.—Edward E. Griswold the Bible Sacraments; John
M. Reid, Systematic Divinity; Mosea Hill, Church Government;
John Mily, Composition, Essays and Sermons.

John Mity, Composition, Essays and Serasons.

Third year - James Floy, Bible History and Chronology; Won.

F. Hoyt, Systematic Divinity; Edwin S. Jones, Bistory; Robert M.
Bistick Composition, Essays, Sermons.

Fourth pear—John Kennedy, Review of the Bible; James H.
Perry, Systematic Divinity; Moses L. Scudder, Preaching, Composition and Delivery of Sermon, Thomas G. Osboro, Biblical Criticisms; John S. Jasky, Composition, Essays and Sermons.

The Conference here adjourned to 8 o'clock in the oven-

From the N. O. Picayane, May 23.

Dates from Galveston are to the 17th inst. An Episcopal Church State Convention was in session at Austin, well

attended.
Capt Stephen Crosby, Commissioner of the General
Land Office, is a candidate for reelection.
Rich iron ore has been found on the Upper Colorado,
Gold, Anthracite Coal, Salt Springs, Marble in great varie-

The Sen Antonic Ledger gives a long description of a menument to Gen. Brooke, recently erected in that place. The same paper also has the following paragraphs:

A portion of the newly organized Boundary Commission have arrived and are making preparations for an exodus

westward.

Mr. Kauiman, long engaged in the Chibushua trade, is in town. He has been in the way of shipping his goods by the route of Independence, Mo. He has now determined to adopt the San Antonio route. He has ascertained that the distance is, to much extent, shorter, and that the roads are much better. Thus it is. Within a year or so, a transportation amounting to a half million yearly, has been diverted through our town, from the waters of the Missouri.

The late heavy raise in this section of the State have.

The late heavy rains in this section of the Masouri.

The late heavy rains in this section of the State, have rendered the roads between this city and the Gulf almos impassable. The mails have been thrown behind their regular time in consequence of the bad state of the roads. The Houston Telegroph asserts that the gold digging are real. Parties are constantly going, and returning with dust. A terrible bail-storm had recently desolated Washington

A terrible hall-storm had recently desolated Washington cennty. The hurricane was about three miles wide, bu how far it extended in its course from north to south is not known. The timber was uprocted and stripped of its foliage and bark, and hall-stones covered the ground over Q. Did Brother Pease or his counsel, make 'any objec-There had been fine rains, and crops were promising, at and near Austin. Generally, there had been much damage by storms, but crops, except Cotton, promised fair. In the Brazes Valley scarcely half a crop of Cotton was ex-

NEW-MEXICO. We learn from The Son Antonio Ledger that the El Pasa train (under the superintendence of Capt. Wallace) reached that city on the evening of the 9th inst. The

dger says: The mail left Santa Fé on the 17th ult., and El Pase, or The mall left Santa Fé on the 17th ult., and El Paso, or rather San Elazario, twenty miles this side, on the 26th ult. Considering that the party were detained some two days upon the route, the trip has been an extremely expeditious one. It has like wise been attended with much adventure, and, in all probability, the loss of life. On the night of the 28th, after passing Rife's train, twelve miles this side of Van Horn's well, a party of three, driving the nules in advance, were surprised by a party of Indians, supposed to be Mascaloros or Apaches. The number of Indians amounted to fifteen, three of whom were ambushed behind what is generally styled a Spanish Dagger of large dimensions. Two flashes of fire-arms were descried, but no report was heard. At this moment Sanford received in his right side an arrow, discharged by the third indian. The party of maranders now raised their shoats, and succeeded in stampeding the nules. Fortunately all but four were recovered. The arrow penetrated the person of Sanford about five inches. The shaft was broken off when his comrades came up, leaving in the wound the spike and a portion of the wood. The party now returned to Yau Horn's well, where Rife was encamped, and delivered to him the wounded man, who was then supposed to be dying. They thought best to send him back to the settlements, as they were at the time some ten day's drive from San Autonio.

On the Pecos, while in camp, nine Indians made another.

On the Pecos, while in camp, nine Indians made another charge and stampeded the mules. None, however, were lost. Wallace in pursuing them had a narrow escape from the fire of an Indian.

The roads are in excellent order, rather improved than

otherwise by the late rains, excepting that portion lying between the Leona and Gila. Capt. Skillman is expected to return to San Antonio on the second train from the We learn farther from Capt, Wallace and his company that the Indians are as busy as ever in their thefts this side of El Paso. They stole six mules from Capt Skillman, and penetrating the adoba enclosure of McGuffin, took

and penetrating the adoba enclosure of McGaffin, took fourteen.

We gather still further from the same source, that Gen.

Trias, from Chileneles, as, had thrown 750 men into El Paso, to sustain the disputed territory of Lamarcia, (perhaps not spelled right) until the boundary was determined; and there was a rumor that 2,000 more were on their way from Durango and elsewhere. Lane had left Fort Ailmore and is now at Santa Fé. The town and territory in dispute is not far from Fort Fillmore.

Sanford, who, poor fellow, is in all probability now dead, was well known among our citizens for his good heart, gentlemsnly depertment and spirit of accommodation. He was a brave fellow too. Capt. Skillman can employ none but bold fellows. We believe Sanford was born in Nova Scotis, and had been connected on the mail route for the last six months.

MARY EDMUNDSON, the elder of the two quadroon sisters redeemed from a life of infamy and horror by the free-will offerings of our citizens and since receiving an education at Oberlin as a beneficiary of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. died a few days since aged some 22 or 23 years.

The Carrier Dove by D.W.& N. Thomas, is a new "spiritual" paper issued at Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Atkinson has accepted the Bishopric of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

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A Negro Beng.—On Friday last a negro boy, the property of Jim Roper, was executed at Charlestowa, Va., for an attempt to take the life of S. Howell Brown, Roper's overseer. The negro inflicted several severe wounds upon Brown, but the latter recovered and was well and hearty when the former was hung. The last words of the negro are thus given by a correspondent of The Baltimore Sun:

"Farewell, gentlemen, I am goin' to die! I am willin' to die, but I never done nothin' to die for. But, we are all sinners, and must die some day, and I would as lief die to day as to morrow. O, I kope I will meet you in Heaven! I hope the Lord will forgive my sins, and receive my soul! Farewell, gentlemen and ladies, all."

[Hagertown (MA) Hersid and Torch, May 23.

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[Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio, spends the summer in the copper regions of Lake Superior, and is to be Corresponding Editor of The Lake Superior Journal, Col. W. is quite celebrated as an explorer.